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NEWSPAPER THIEVES.

The Journal and Sentinel unite in offering

a reward of \$10 for the arrest and conviction

of any person who steals a copy of either of

these papers from the office or residence of a

subscriber. Reward will be paid promptly

upon the conviction of the thief, and cost of

prosecution will be met by the newspapers

mentioned.

A Special Double Number.

On Wednesday, the 9th instant, the

Journal will issue a sixteen-page paper

containing, besides the news of the day

and the usual variety of reading matter, a

large amount of matter specially prepared

for this issue. Among other features of

interest will be one entirely unique, viz.: a

full-page county map of Indiana, showing

the area of each county, the population of

each county in 1880 and in 1890, the debt of

each county in 1880, and the number of

public school pupils in 1890. An ingenious

diagram will show the relative rank of

each county in all other respects. Take

Hamilton county for example. The map

will show the area of the county to be 400

square miles; population in 1880, 24,801;

population in 1890, 26,133; county debt in

1890, \$2,636; number of public school pupils,

7,686; its rank among the other counties in

area, 43d; rank in population, 27th; rank in

debt, 64th; rank in percentage of public

school pupils, 26th; increase in population

from 1880 to 1890, 1,332; population of the

county seat in 1890, 3,054. The same will be

shown for every county in the State.

Where there has been a decrease in population

that also will be shown. There will also

be a summary showing the area of the

State, total population in 1880 and 1890, total

State debt, total county debt, total of

the public school pupils, and relative

rank of the State among the other States

in all these respects. There will also be a

list of the cities and towns in Indiana hav-

ing more than 2,000 inhabitants, together

with valuable statistics concerning the

State institutions and its agricultural,

manufacturing and mining interests. This

unique and valuable map should be in the

hands of every citizen of Indiana.

Another special feature will be a detailed

account of the organization of the Journal

in all its departments, business, editorial,

mechanical, etc., with cuts and descrip-

tions of its two Hoe perfecting presses, an

interesting description of the stereotyping

process, etc. There will be other special

features of equal interest.

The Journal will print a very large edi-

tion of this issue, and it will have a wide

circulation in addition to the regular cir-

culation of the paper. It offers unusual in-

ducements to advertisers, and agents every-

where should increase their orders.

Now that the News is no longer in the

confidence of the workman, he will accept

less of its free-trade heresies than he has in the past.

It required no prophet to foretell that

the Democratic House would turn down

the cheese-paring Holman, but it was

not expected before three appropriation

bills had been passed.

While the Democrats who in one way

or another are responsible for the causes

which led to and prolonged the street-

railway troubles may recover from their

generally battered condition, quite a

number are disfigured for life.

One of the ever-ready opinions of that

alleged lawyer, the Attorney-general of

Indiana, or of his assistant, the city at-

torney, seems to be necessary to com-

plete the official record of the Democracy

in connection with the late strike.

If all the real Hill Democrats in Indi-

ana should go to the trouble to send

their names to the Sentinel, and it should

publish them, its columns would be

crowded for several days. In point of

fact, there is practically no difference

between a Hill and a Gray Democrat.

The Democratic Legislature in New

York has been compelled by demands

from the country to put a Sunday clause

into their liquor law, but the organ of

the Liquor-dealers' Association de-

nounces the act as a breach of a con-

tract by which they were to have the

measure as reported in return for con-

tributions and efforts to elect the Flower

ticket.

The House of Representatives has

fixed the salary of the register of deeds

of the District of Columbia at \$3,600.

The compensation of this officer has

been by fees heretofore, and these have

amounted to more than the Democratic

majority think it proper for a colored

man, if he is also a Republican, to re-

ceive. The position is one that by cus-

tom has gone to a negro since it was

first filled by Fred Douglass. It is now

held by Blanche K. Bruce. During

Cleveland's term one Trotter, a Massa-

chusetts mugwump of color, enjoyed

the emoluments of the position, and it

is not of record that any Democratic

perquisite offered to cut down his

perquisites, though the souls of many of

them must have writhed at the sight of

a negro, no matter what his politics, in

possession of so lucrative an office. Now

that the register is a Republican the

majority has risen as a body in revolt.

THE POPE'S LATEST UTTERANCES.

A word of explanation may be neces-

sary to fully understand the recent ex-

pressions of the head of the Catholic

Church in regard to Archbishop Ireland.

Some time since it occurred to certain

zealous laymen of the Catholic Church

in this country to hold a congress of

that religious following during the

world's fair. They held a meeting, ap-

pointed a committee to report upon the

matter, and invited the bishops to partici-

pate. When the committee met these

laymen presented a list of topics to be

considered, and among them was a propo-

sition to affirm the temporal power of

the Pope and to denounce the instruc-

tion of children by the state. When the

bishops discovered the true inward-

ness of the scheme of the laymen they

asked to have the topics to be discussed

submitted to them for revision, which

was conceded. When the committee

again met the laymen found that the

topics above referred to were stricken

out, and that the higher clergy had

taken steps to deprive them of all

power in directing the proposed con-

ference. The most active prelate in

the conferences was Archbishop Ire-

land, who represents the liberal and

progressive American element in the

Catholic Church, and who had taken

some action in regard to several pa-

rochial schools, namely, the transfer of them

to the school boards of the cities in

Minnesota where they were located,

which these laymen proposed to have

condemned. Their purpose defeated

by the Archbishop and his colleagues,

the laymen secretly prepared a letter

setting forth their purpose and arraig-

ing the Archbishop for what he had

done in regard to the parochial schools

and in regard to the suppression of an

attempt to declare open war upon the

public school system, and sent it to the

Propaganda at Rome. When it was re-

ceived, Archbishop Ireland was sum-

moned, and the result is that the Pope

sustains the action of the Archbishop

and his colleagues in the matter, and

rather curtly informs the officious lay-

men that the clergy will attend to the

policy of the Catholic Church and that

their interference in behalf of the pre-

rogatives of the head of that church is

an impertinence. In other words, the

wise and large-minded Pope Leo does

not propose to have questions discussed

in a church congress in the United States

which are of no interest to the American

people, and evidently believes that it

would be unwise for such a congress to

take the Catholic Church in fresh an-

tagonism to the public-school system of

this country, which is as highly esteem-

ed by a large part of the Catholics as by

Protestants.

PROHIBITION IN DES MOINES.

The statement recently published that

there are 230 places in Des Moines where

liquor is openly sold has elicited a con-

trast-statement from the Mayor of the

city in which he says that while there

are plenty of "rum-holes" in the city,

there are no "open saloons." As to the

difficulty of enforcing the prohibition

law, he says:

We have no support. The people who

raise the loudest cry about non-enforce-

ment of the liquor law would go into hy-

steric and Mrs. Jones would go to the

law. We get neither their moral nor

legal support. The drug-store keepers,

however, are violating the law to a great

extent than any other class of men. Under

the cloak of the law they are selling liquor

in enormous quantities and there is no way

to stop them. With all the laws we have it

is impossible to keep down drunkenness.

As long as druggists are allowed to sell

liquor to people who will take it to some

lumber-yard or alley and retail it out to

drunkards, just so long will you find

drunken men on the streets.

On the same line the chief of police

of Des Moines says that if a saloon is

closed at one place it springs up at an-

other in twenty-four hours, and that

"we cannot take the patrolmen off their

beats and chase around after bootleg-

gers." Reasonable men will probably ad-

mit that this state of things is no im-

provement on licensed saloons. In fact,

it is probable that with a good license

law there would be no more liquor

drunk in Des Moines than there is now,

and the business would be conducted in

a much more respectable manner.

FALSE CLAIMS OF THE SUGAR TRUST.

The Sugar Trust, which is the name

the combination of refiners took for their

organization, in August, 1887, to control

production and regulate the price of re-

fined sugar, has undertaken to pose as a

benefactor by making the claim that

there was a gradual decline in the price

of sugar from the time the trust was or-

ganized until now. This statement has

been recently made in Washington, and

is repeated by one of the members of

the trust in New York. The market

quotations do not sustain the assump-

tion. The Sugar Trust was organized

in August, 1887, but did not get at work

until October. It was in full operation

during 1888 and 1889. The following ta-

ble shows the prices of the raw sugars

most used, and of granulated sugars,

for several years, including those when

the trust controlled the market in New

York:

Year	Raw Sugar	Granulated Sugar	Difference
1888.....	5.488	6.185	.697
1889.....	5.488	6.185	.697
1890.....	5.488	6.185	.697
1891.....	5.488	6.185	.697
1892.....	5.488	6.185	.697

It will be seen from the foregoing fig-

ures that the average price of granu-

lated sugars was increased during the

trust's first year more than 1 cent a

pound, and during its second year more

than 1 1/4 cent. It will be seen, further,

that the difference between the cost of

the raw and the price at which the

refined was sold nearly doubled dur-

ing the two years which the trust flour-

ished. That is, instead of reducing the

price of sugar, the trust increased it,

the decline not taking place until the

independent refineries started up, creat-

ing a competition which forced prices

down in 1890, followed by the free raw

sugar and the half a cent a pound on re-

fined sugars of the McKinley tariff law.

Since April 1, 1891, when the provisions

in the McKinley act relative to sugar

went into effect, the price of the re-

raw material and also of the refined

sugar fell about 2 cents a pound.

The Sugar Trust fought the sugar clause

of the McKinley law with desperation.

It did not want free raw sugar,

and it contended strenuously to make

the duty on refined sugar more than half

a cent when it discovered that the Re-

publicans were determined to put raw

sugar on the free list. In this it did not

succeed as well as it did with the au-

thors of the Mills bill, since that mea-

sure retained a difference of over a cent

a pound between raw and granulated

sugar. The Sugar Trust's profits ex-

ceeded \$13,000,000 in 1888, which is re-

ported to be 35 per cent on the actual

value of the plant and 37 per cent on

its watered stock. Of late the efforts

of the trust have been directed to re-

ducing Speckels and other outside re-

finers to join the combine, but without

success. Even if the combination should

be made, the moment the difference be-

tween raw and refined sugars should ap-

proach a half a cent a pound, German

and French refined beet sugars would

come to the country in large quantities.

Thus the McKinley law stands in the

way of a repetition of the trust's ma-

nipulation, by which the price of sugar

was advanced 1 cent a pound, taking

\$31,000,000 a year out of the pockets of

consumers; and yet Judge Holman, of

the Fourth district, declares that the

revenue duty on sugar was not an un-

popular tax or a burden to the people.

"EXCLUSIVE OF IMPROVEMENTS."

A reader of the Journal in Richmond

has been reading the statement of the

principles of the believers in the single-

tax theory recently published, and calls

attention to the fourth declaration, which

is as follows:

A tax on the value of land, exclusive

of improvements, is indirect, equitable and

certain, etc.

As a practical man, he takes exception

to the idea which Henry George, Repre-

sentative T. L. Johnson, of Ohio, and

other brilliant but elusive reformers

have enunciated, as follows:

Can you inform your readers what is

meant by the words "exclusive of im-

provements," so that it will have a plain,

definite and easily understood meaning? I know

of no value for taxation or other purposes

that is inherent in land, or upon which

taxes can be assessed and collected, except

that which is the result of the "improvements"

caused by labor on the land devel-

oping it and bringing into existence the

means to pay taxes and support life.

The difficulty with the writer of the

foregoing is that he is devoid of that

exuberant imagination which is so

gorgeously developed in a few people

that facts and experience can have no

consideration. He doubtless has seen a

man take up a quarter section of wild

land in Indiana and bring it under cul-

tivation by years of hard labor. He has

seen a man with a little capital take a

bit of land beside a stream, clear, graze it,

build a mill upon it, put in engines and

then start an industry which has

brought population and given value to

land. As a practical man, without glow-

ing theories, he holds that the quarter

section of wild land had no "rental

value," and, indeed, no available value

until the brain and muscle of the farmer

made it to bear crops. In the case

of the mill, he knows that the bit of

swamp had no "rental value" and that

all the "rental value" the land about

had in subsequent years was due to the

mill, and that if the mill were burned

or abandoned the land about would

lose its "rental value." He knows,

and every practical man knows, that all

the "rental value" that land has comes

from improvements, direct or indirect—

that before land can have real "rental

value" it must be improved, and that its

"rental value" will vary with the

extent of the improvements and the in-

dustries and business which improve-

ments bring to any portion of land. For

instance, a railroad is built through an

agricultural country or to a village,

whereupon farms have been rented for

three times as much as before the road

was built, and improved lots have com-

manded much larger returns. Would it

be just to tax the land thus enhanced in

value by improvements the same as

wild land? If not, then this beautiful

theory of the single-tax apostles becomes

nonsense. In the center of Richmond

there are quarter acres that are worth

as much as three or four acres in the

outskirts of the city, but under the sin-

gle-tax theory of "a rental value exclu-

sive of improvements," land in the

heart and in the outskirts of the town

would be taxed the same. Nor can it be

said that the more favorable location

and the greater use of certain lands

over others give them a higher "rental

value," since more favorable location

with reference to railroads and indus-

tries are improvements. Thus, with

hard-headed, sensible men, the single

land tax must be relegated to the list of

heresies and absurdities to which flat

paper money, perpetual motion and the

flying machine belong.

WE PROTEST.

The Washington correspondents are

putting on their war-paint concerning

the Behring sea controversy. We are

told that the situation has suddenly be-

come critical by reason of Lord Salis-

bury's refusal to continue the *modus*

vivendi in Behring sea pending the rat-

ification of the treaty providing for a

board of arbitration. In other words,

Lord Salisbury proposes to take ad-

vantage of the expiration of the *modus*

vivendi entered into last year and now

about to expire, to insist on throwing

the doors wide open to Canadian fish-

ing vessels to go in and kill seals right

and left, perhaps even exterminating

them. And this we are told has brought

about such a strain in affairs that the

President has been summoned from Vir-

ginia Beach to Washington. We are

also assured that "a prominent official"

at Washington says Lord Salisbury's

proposition to open Behring sea to

the indiscriminate killing of seals "is

wholly unfair, arrogant, and even in-

sulting to this country." We are also

furnished with some able observations

concerning the relative naval force of

Great Britain and the United States on

the Pacific coast, and hints are drop-

ped as to the probable plan of campaign

in the event of war.

Now, the Journal desires to protest at

the outset against a sealskin war, even

on paper. We are tired of war. The

recent war with Chili was very exhaust-

ing and we have not recovered from it.

Wars are like strikes—they should be

avoided, if possible. In this case we

think it is not only possible but easy.

Why should two great nations go to war

over a lot of seals? It would be a fine

spectacle in the last decade of the nine-

teenth century to see the United States

government sacrificing the lives of 50,-

000 or 60,000 men in order to save 50,000

or 60,000 seals. And all for what? To

get 50,000 or 60,000 sealskins to make up

the cloaks, thereby gladdening the

hearts of 50,000 or 60,000 women. The

Journal is not lacking in gallantry, and

is willing to do anything in reason to

make women happy, but it is opposed to

swapping men for seals. There are some

mighty mean men in this country, but

we believe the poorest of the lot is worth

more than a seal. Besides, as far as

American women are concerned, we

venture the assertion that they will

cheerfully go without sealskin cloaks

in order to prevent war. Why should

the men be talking about a sealskin

war when the women are not demand-

ing it?

The best way to end the seal contro-

versy, of which the country is heartily

tired, is to end the seals. Let them be

killed off, males, females, pups and all,

seals and seals' kin, and let us have

peace. Possibly this is Lord Salisbury's

idea in proposing a wide-open policy

for Canadian fishing vessels in Behring

sea. Perhaps he is tired of the contro-

versy and proposes to end it by exter-

minating the seals. That would be a good

ridiculous of a tiresome subject. At all

events, we protest against a sealskin

war.

RECIPROCITY AND THE FARMER.

A "Student," writing from Terre

Haute, asks the Journal the following

question:

What effect will the reciprocity policy

of the Republican party have upon the

farmers of the United States?

The aim of the policy of reciprocity is

to secure the free export of certain agri-

cultural staples into countries which are

purchasers, where other competitors pay

duties, and lower duties on other ar-

ticles than are imposed upon competing

countries. It is certainly to the advan-

tage of the American farmer to obtain

such an advantage over other farmers.

Those who declare that it is not might

as well undertake to prove that the

farmer who, for instance, pays no toll to

get his wheat to a market town has no

advantage over the one who is compelled

to pay a toll of 10 or 20 cents a bushel.

Brazil is one of the countries with</